

## SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is arranging to hold its sixteenth annual convention in Buffalo today. It had been intended to hold the convention in Los Angeles, but owing to the recent police scandal there, the change to Buffalo was made. The association meets as a sort of clearing-house for ideas in the prevention of crime, and aims to get a fresh hold on that growing band of men and women who live by their wits, setting their faces against the law. In the modern days of quick transportation that police department must fall which does not co-operate with its neighbors, for the criminal may be a thousand miles away from the scene of his crime with twenty-four hours. It was to bring about that co-operation and to transform the police forces of the world into one great organization, each part aiding the other in its work, each part looking for the law breakers of the police of the other cities, that the International Association of Police Chiefs was formed.

Along with it was formed the International Bureau of Identification, now located in Washington. This bureau has the records of nearly 50,000 criminals. Of course, some of them have died and others have reformed, but it is still comprehensive enough to embrace about every notorious individual in the United States and Canada, and most of the great international criminals as well. It is a bureau of the past is concerned, its records are very full. But it is not the old offenders that give the police departments the most trouble. They are aware that the photographs of these, their Bertillon measurements, and their finger prints perhaps are accessible to the police everywhere. But not so with the new crop of criminals, which amounts to hundreds every year. It is in an effort to acquaint the police of North America with them that most of the energy of the bureau is exercised.

Every now and then Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the Washington police force, and president of the International Association, whose work at inauguration times always commands national commendation, issues a little book that the public at large never sees. It goes to police headquarters in the various cities of the country, and contains the pictures and descriptions of about 300 recruits to the ranks of notorious and dangerous criminals. This album is carefully studied wherever it goes, as in it are the names of those whom it is profitable for the whole police world to watch during many coming years.

There is no doubt that the criminal exists where the battle of wit is so sharp as where meet the criminal and the guardians of the law. For every repressive measure that society is able to adopt, the forger, the bank robber, and the porch climber take a Roland for an Oliver. When effectively shut out in one direction they have been able to break through the precautions against them in another, so that to-day it is as much of a hip-and-tuck race between the thief and those who would suppress him as ever it was.

It has been estimated by a criminal expert who had had statistics printed by Congressional authority that the cost of the people of the United States \$200,000,000 a year. The way he arrives at this conclusion is interesting. He starts out by estimating that the cities and counties of the country spend \$150,000,000 a year in the prevention and punishment of crime. The State and national governments spend \$50,000,000 more. He reckons that there are 100,000 criminals in the United States, and that their stealings when at liberty, and loss of time in prison, have an aggregate value of \$400,000,000. He places about one half of all the criminals on the list of habituals.

His estimate of the number of criminals is probably under the mark. According to census returns there are approximately 80,000 prisoners in the penal institutions of the country, and that takes no account of those in the reformatories and other corrective institutions. The number of crimes which go unpunished is almost as great as the number for which justice is meted out, so that if the per capita figures of the expert be correct, the whole cost of crime in the United States is considerably above the figure given above. Add to this the proportionate cost in Canada and Mexico, and the total for North America would not be far from a billion dollars a year.

There are now about one hundred cities of the United States and Canada which use the Bertillon method of criminal identification. This constitutes photographs in three positions, measurements of a number of unchanging characteristics of the body, notation of all scars, deformities, and other peculiarities. There are seventy police organizations belonging to the International Association of Police Chiefs, and they all send these identifications to the Identification Bureau at Washington. More than 4,000 photographs are received there each year, and over 400 identifications of criminals result from its activities.

The Bertillon method is the child of the brain of a French ethnologist, now attached to the Paris police service. It is the most widely used of all methods of identification. But its value extends only from the twentieth year upward. To remedy this defect and to make assurance more certain in identification work, the finger print method has been growing in favor. Dip the finger of thumb in brown ink, and then press it on white paper, and you have an impression that cannot be duplicated in all the world. It is an impression that would be made at any period from the cradle to the grave. Some take the thumb, others take the index and the middle fingers of the left hand, because it is the least used and least liable to injury. Some have the flat impression, simply pressing the thumb. Others place the person to be identified place his thumb in a position so that the nail is vertical, and then roll the member around on the paper until it is vertical on the other side.

The army, the navy, and the Marine Corps have all adopted the finger-print method of identification. When it comes to identification by one of these prints, the print of the suspect is compared with that on file. Under a microscope it is easy to count every little line and to note its direction and character with infinite precision. But modern ingenuity cannot lay claim to credit for evolving this exact method of identification. Like such a surprising lot of other things which men now regard as wonderfully ingenious, finger print identification comes to us from the Chinese from a period far behind the birth of Christ. Chienamen used it as their signature to important papers, such as wills and deeds.

three civilian detectives, and that only the mayor, the police commissioner, and one or two others should be aware of their identity. He believed that 80 per cent of all the crime committed in the city of New York is committed by foreigners. The introduction of police dogs in New York has been watched with interest by police authorities everywhere, and the remarkable success that attended this experiment has led other cities to consider adding dogs to their force. They have been used mainly in the suburban sections and outskirts, and since their introduction burglaries have almost entirely ceased. The prospect of being chased by an unrelenting police dog has been no much to the light-fingered gentry. They all admit that one dog has more terrors for them than a dozen policemen. Airedale terriers and German sheep dogs make the best police canines. First taught to be obedient, to jump over obstructions, and to carry missives and weightier articles, the dogs are then taught to run errands, and in doing so to keep their noses to the ground. After six months of primary teaching they are ready for the grammar grades, so to speak, where they are taught to follow a trail, by dragging a piece of meat over the ground. Then they learn to seek out the trainer and his assistant. Promotion to the high school of dogdom next follows, and they are taught to keep strange trails, to throw down the person they are sent after, and to hold him until the police arrive.

William A. Pinkerton recently stated that he did not believe there are more than a score of first-class porch climbers in the United States. He says they usually select the dinner hour, and have spent much time before in learning all about the household they propose to invade. The police department of Cleveland, Ohio, has tried a new experiment in the form of a "golden rule" policy. It is to be gentle with the first offender, and to take the drunken man home when he is able to go there, instead of taking him to the lockup. Those who are not able to go are held till next morning, when they sign a waiver of trial in the "sunrise court," and are sent home. In cases where it is warranted the offenders are released under their own recognizance. In fifteen months the number of arrests declined 80 per cent, and there was no noticeable increase in lawlessness as a result.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, has a remarkable auxiliary police force. It serves on holidays without pay, and is made up of boys who wear star badges. A boy has to be good for a long time to get on the force. If the officer whom they attempt to arrest resists, a big policeman is called and the stern hand of the law takes hold. Every boy in Council Bluffs wants to be a policeman, and the result has been highly conducive to good citizenship among the male juvenile population of the city.

The great gathering of the world's police officials at the St. Louis World's Fair has resulted in a better understanding between the police of Europe and America, and they are now co-operating in an effort to wipe out every hiding place of the notorious criminals whose operations cover continents as well as cities. There has been much co-operation established that perhaps 10,000 of the world's worst criminals are always under the eye of the international police. Sometimes they get away and out of sight for a while, but for the most part their whereabouts is known.

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To-morrow—Race for Sea Control.

## LATEST FASHIONS.



CHILD'S BISHOP DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 2935

All Seams Allowed.

Fine white muslin has been used for this simple dress for the tiny girl or boy. The only seams are where the sleeves join the front and back portion and at the under arm. The sleeves, which continue up to the shoulder, are gathered into straight wristbands of the material, and the lower edge is finished with a wide band. The dress is slipped on over the head and gathered into the neck by a ribbon or tape run through the narrow hemming. The pattern is in 4 sizes, ½ to 3 years. For a child of 2 years the dress requires 2½ yards of material 24 inches wide, ¾ yards 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 42 inches wide.

Washington Herald Pattern Coupon.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Size desired.....

Fill out the numbered coupon and cut out pattern, and inclose with 30c in stamps or coin, addressed to Pattern Department, Washington Herald, Washington, D. C.

## Want Something Extra Nifty in a Letter Head?

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## WOULD EXTEND A STREET.

Howard Park Citizens Make Recommendation at Meeting.

The extension of W street from Georgia to Florida avenues was the subject of a meeting of the Howard Park Citizens' Association last night in the Church of Our Redeemer.

Rev. D. E. Wiseman, president of the association, called attention to the fact that the block in Eighth street from Barry place to Florida avenue was nearly 1,700 feet in length, or almost three times that of the average city block, and that the citizens residing therein were forced to make a considerable detour to reach their homes. A resolution embodying the idea was submitted by E. L. Scott, chairman of the committee on streets, and it was unanimously adopted.

A committee on sanitation, composed of R. L. Gaines, John D. Fossett, Dr. A. P. Beckley, E. R. Winslow, and Charles H. Dean, was appointed by President Wiseman to investigate sanitary conditions of the suburb and place their findings before the Commissioners.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Commissioners for prompt attention to requests.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Continued from Page Five.

of pale blue chiffon, with hats of Tuscan straw trimmed with pink roses, and carried bunches of pink Easter lilies. Little Miss Lillian Rosary, the flower girl, wore a dainty frock of white muslin, with a wreath of tiny pink roses in her long brown hair, and carried a basket filled with pink flowers. A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony at Rauscher's, after which the bride and bridegroom left for New York, from where they will sail for Europe to spend the summer with relatives of the bridegroom in France and for a trip on the Continent.

Mrs. Miller, mother of the bride, wore a handsome gown of pailletted black silk, with a toque of jet and white plumes. The bride and bridegroom received the guests in the pink ballroom under a bower of palms and blossoms in the tower window. The bride is a graduate of Fairmont Seminary and a past mistress of many attractions. The bridegroom is equally popular, and has received scores of handsome gifts from all over the world, which filled one of the rooms in the home of the bride's parents.

The marriage is announced of Miss Catherine Hornbach, of this city, to Mr. Morgan C. Channing, of Fredericksburg, Va. The ceremony was performed yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the home of the bride's aunt in this city by Rev. Valentine Schmidt, of St. Joseph's Church.

Dr. and Mrs. Tom Williams have gone to Europe for the summer.

Mrs. George E. Ruhl, accompanied by her daughter, Catherine, and a young lady have gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., to be guests of their cousin, Dr. McConville.

Stonewall Jackson Chapel, No. 24, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held a meeting at Confederate Memorial Home, 322 Vermont avenue, last evening to pay tribute to the hero after whom the chapel was named, the occasion being the presentation to the chapter by Mr. Owen Dorsey, of Takoma Park, an aged member of the chapter, of a life-size portrait of Stonewall Jackson.

Exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of the Methodist Episcopal church of the chapter, Mrs. Magnus T. Talmadge, introduced Hon. Holmes Conrad, the orator of the evening, who eulogized the great soldier. He spoke fluently and with great dramatic value in the presentation of the portrait. The fall of the play is absolutely clean in its thought, and there are some disappointing features. There is an incompleteness, or lack of finish, about the first act, with the exception of the introduction of the character who has recently been introduced to the work of the artist, Kate Dabney, of Virginia, now of this city.

The portrait will occupy a prominent place upon the wall of the Confederate Memorial Home, and is appropriately draped with flags of the Confederacy. It was unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, the young daughter of Mr. James A. Taylor, of Virginia, who was in Jackson's command and near him when he received the fatal shot. As the drapery was drawn away, Miss Taylor, the song, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," was beautifully rendered by Mrs. Bradley McDuffie.

The evening's entertainment was closed with a brief musical program, arranged by Miss Mary Wilkins, after which refreshments were served by the young ladies of the chapter.

Among the guests present were Maj. Holmes Conrad, commander of the Veterans Camp, Col. H. A. Herbert, president of the Arlington Monument Association; Maj. Leigh Robinson, president Confederate Memorial Association; Mrs. Mulcare, president R. E. Lee Chapter; Mrs. William Oscar Roome, president Southern Cross Chapter; Miss Desha, president Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter; Mrs. Wayne, president Beauregard Chapter; Commandant E. C. Dutton, of the Sons of Veterans; Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, second vice president District of Columbia division; Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Guerry, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Crenshaw, Mrs. Munford, Mr. Lee Whitmore, Mr. Tiller, Mr. Veerhoff, and Mr. Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Yellott have moved to 9 West Kirk street, Chevy Chase, Md., where they will make their future home.

## NEW FAST TRAIN SOUTH.

"Memphis Special" Will Be Put in Service Sunday.

With the view of improving the conditions existing between the Southwest, through and including Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Washington, and New York, the management of the Southern Railway announces, effective next Sunday, June 20, the inauguration of a new train service, to be known as "Memphis Special," on following schedule:

South-bound—Leave New York 9:25 p. m.; leave Washington 4:10 a. m.; arrive Knoxville 6:40 p. m.; arrive Chattanooga 9:45 p. m.; arrive Memphis 7:30 a. m.

North-bound—Leave Memphis 8:15 p. m.; leave Chattanooga 5:35 a. m.; leave Knoxville 8:20 a. m.; arrive Washington 12:15 midnight; arrive New York 7:30 a. m.

This new service will be in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Norfolk and Western Railway through Lynchburg, Roanoke, and Bristol, and will be a solid vestibuled train between Washington and Memphis, with necessary coach and baggage accommodations, and handling through Pullman sleeping car between New York and Memphis, and between Washington and Memphis; the Washington car south-bound will be available for occupancy in the Union Station at 9 p. m. and will be occupied here north-bound until 7 a. m. The Southern Railway dining cars will serve all meals.

This service is in addition to the excellent service already in operation by the Southern Railway, as between Washington and Chattanooga, and will be the means of attracting additional travel and through Washington, which is always an excellent and attractive point to stop over, with many attractions not possessed by any other city in this country.

Dies at Age of 104.

Virginia Taylor, a negro, died Sunday at her home, 1012 Snow alley, at the age of 104. She had been in ill health for some time.

## LAST NIGHT AT THE THEATERS.

THE BELASCO.

"Success."

Preston Gibson, who is a resident of Washington, had no reason to complain that his fellow-townsmen did not enthusiastically greet his play, "Success," which was produced at the Belasco Theatre last night. Notwithstanding the fact that the evening was sultry, there was a large audience present, and one which was composed of many of those prominent in the official and social life of the Capital.

Throughout the evening there was plenty of applause for both the play and the actors, and at the end of the second act, there were also calls for Mr. Gibson, who came forward and expressed his thanks, very graciously acknowledging also the help that he had received from the various members of the company and from Mr. Harry S. Haddfield, who assisted in the production.

"Success" is a play the beginning of whose action is in the Southern-Hampton, Va., where the first curtain introduces the home of Douglas Thompson. Thompson, financially embarrassed, has leased his ancestral estate to Frederick Winthrop, a New York broker, who is entertaining a house party from the North. Both Thompson and Winthrop become suitors for the hand of Aline Anderson, the daughter of a New York social leader, with more position than money. Naturally, the rich Winthrop is the favorite with the match-making mamma, but equally natural is the attraction which the poor young Southerner has for the daughter.

Winthrop, who is a thorough-going villain of the good old-fashioned type, is after some valuable coal lands, the property of one Dave Denny, for whom Thompson is sort of guardian and trustee. Thompson apparently possesses but little business acumen, but his love for Aline and his realization that the lack of money stands between him and his love, awakens him to his opportunities and starts for New York himself, to negotiate the coal lands and form a company. Winthrop, however, manages to get Aline before Thompson can come to the situation with Helen Johnson, Denny's sweetheart, and Aline loses her faith in her Southern lover. It is Winthrop, however, who lures Helen away from her home and takes her to New York.

The second act serves to further develop the machinations of Winthrop. Though married to Helen, he openly makes love to Aline, trading upon his wealth in the matter, and divorces Mrs. Anderson. In this game he seeks the aid of a worthy parson, Dr. Snicker, whose savings are heavily involved in the short life of the market and endangered by the speculations in Wall street of Douglas Thompson, who becomes a financial power.

Dave Denny, seeking his lost Helen, is informed by Winthrop that Thompson is the man who has injured him, but in a strong climax to this act Thompson at last confesses Winthrop, and declares that he will make good his boast to make the plot really counts for little, as it is the episodes which are depended upon, and in this there are plenty of them, mostly of a humorous nature.

The regular favorites of the Aborn corps are present in force, with Miss Fritz von Busing as, perhaps, the favorite of favorites for this week. At any rate, her song, "Dear Old Dearie," was especially well rendered, and her presence lent additional brightness to the entire performance. The song, "Aline's Frappe," was agreeably rendered by Robinson Newbold, and Florence Burdett scored heavily in both song and comedy.

The best comedy work is furnished by Forrest Huff as Dr. Blotz, the patent medicine fakir, his vinding song and tooth-pulling experiment in the opening act being especially well exploited. Herman Hirschberg as Hubert got off his share of the humor, and also did George Leslie as Baron Sparta, the chief of police; Howard Chambers as Dr. Popoff, and Clifford Robertson as Baron Foxen, the prime minister. Other fun purveyors were Joseph Royer as Lieut. von Arnum, Henrietta Shedd as Princess Alina, Blanche Morrison as Mayme Perkins, Estelle Baker as Miss Hicks, Eugene Francis in the dual role of Rudolph and Prince Karl, and a long list of others.

"BUTTON DAY" JUNE 21. Benefit of children's playgrounds.

8th St. & PA. AVE. "THE BUSY CORNER"

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